

COLONEL Tillman says that universal suffrage means universal damnation.

The Virginia Readjusters are quarreling among themselves in a truly unchristian manner.

Judge Hook, of Augusta, is prominently named as the Independent candidate for governor in Georgia.

The United States Senate has confirmed the appointment of Thomas B. Johnston as collector of the port of Charleston.

ALEX STEPHENS has celebrated his seventieth birthday, in spite of predictions that he would die forty years ago. He is as lively as a cricket, and his head is chock full of brains.

ECOLOGIES have been pronounced in the Senate and House in honor of the late M. P. O'Connor. Colonel Evans paid a touching and eloquent tribute to the memory of his deceased colleague.

Any person by enclosing a dollar to "Hon. Charles Guiteau, U. S. Jail, Wash., D. C.," can secure a photograph and an autograph, or four autographs, of that distinguished citizen.

Cadet Beaumont B. Buck, the young Texan who shot a fellow for hazing him at West Point, has just been recommended for dismission from the Military Academy, on the ground of deficiency in his studies.

A MAN out in St. Louis killed a woman in 1875 and was convicted of manslaughter. He appealed, and has been tried four times, the last time having been found guilty of murder. Another trial has been granted him and he may yet get off, unless Judge Lynch removes him beyond the jurisdiction of an appeal court.

THE Republicans in Congress have refrained from sectional debate this session, because they believe that, if left alone, Southern Democrats will let slip in between or to dictate terms. Only by preserving the utmost harmony can the Democrats defeat these sinister attempts.

MAYOR Courtenay's administration of the City of Charleston has been thus far crowned with the most gratifying success. Taxes are lighter, and yet a large portion of the city debt has been extinguished, and great improvements have been made in the streets. There is no old fogeyism about the present mayor or his council.

MR. GONZALES writes to the *News and Courier* that each Congressman is allowed \$125 for stationery, etc., and that as the stationer sells all sorts of fancy articles at wholesale price, Congressmen buy penknives, "Little Butternuts," toothpicks, etc. from him, and get stamps at the post-office. This explains the peculiar items in the congressional expenses account.

It is reported on what seems to be good authority that the Richmond and Danville Road is about to gain control of the South Carolina Road. If the result of this will be to establish close relations between Charleston and the up-country without subjecting shippers and traders to the effects of a monopoly, nobody will complain. The charter of the "South Bound Road" recently obtained was possibly the lever used to bring the South Carolina Road to terms.

THE Society for Political Education is a capital organization. It has been in existence over a year, and numbers fifty hundred members in all parts of the Union. It has no partisan creed, but is based on the broad principles of political economy. The books recommended to be read favor free trade and sound money. Auxiliary societies should be formed in every town. An effort is making to organize one in Winnsboro. Several cities have already begun, and others will join.

THE Texas Legislature having set aside a vast area of land to be sold for the erection of a Statehouse, it has been purchased by four capitalists of Chicago, who will erect the building. The tract is in the northwest portion of the State, and is 197 miles long and 27 broad, containing over five thousand square miles, or three million acres, being larger than Connecticut and five times as large as Rhode Island. As Texas itself is two hundred times as large as Little Rhode it can be seen that a few acres are still left unsold.

THE Rev. Dr. Mayo reports that Senator Butler is deeply interested in securing national aid for schools, and that he has thoroughly mastered the subject. Dr. Mayo believes that the occasion is ripe, and that the gift will be princely. As it is to be based on illiteracy the South and North Carolina will come in for a handsome award.

The directors of the penitentiary have made outside contracts to such an extent as greatly to diminish the prospects of an early development of the Korry water power. While we are not knocking the merits of this particular case, we deem it of great importance that the water power should be developed as rapidly as possible. Capital is seeking investment, and if it cannot be brought to Columbia it will go elsewhere, to the injury not only of the city but of the State, which is to draw a handsome revenue from water leases. Work on the canal is not labor thrown away, but is a sound and permanent investment.

CIRCULARS have been issued calling for a conference of Radical leaders in Columbia during the month of March. It will be "a vision of dry bones." There is not much life left in the party, and a very small medium of leadership; but the place holders are desperate. Federal officers can't go round, and those who have gotten in refuse absolutely to rotate with the outs.

Hence a desperate effort will be made to wrest from the Democrats one or two Congressmen and a number of county officers. Let the Democracy be on the alert. It is not too early to begin the work of reorganization. Only by earnest work and a complete fusion of all the elements in the party has success been achieved in the past. Factional feuds and self-seeking will be political death.

FARMERS county is out of debt, and has a balance in the treasury. There is also a balance in the treasury in favor of the school fund. This is a good showing. The tax this year will be nine and three-quarter mills. The tax for the county in years past has been as follows: In 1871, 9 mills; in 1872, 13 mills; in 1873, 14 mills; in 1874, 13 1/2 mills; in 1875, 12 1/2 mills; in 1876, 11 1/2 mills. In 1877 the assessment was reduced, and the levy was also made smaller, being 9-10 in that year, 9-10 in 1878, 10-20 in 1879, and 10-20 in 1880. The Democratic administration has not only reduced the levy but has also made a smaller assessment, notwithstanding the increased value of all kinds of property since the repudiation of Radical rule. These facts should be suggestive to those who criticize the party and talk about independence.

THE Aiken Recorder believes that the Democratic nominating conventions are two small. The State convention numbers about a hundred and fifty members, while Congressional and judicial conventions are mere handfuls, liable to be easily swayed by personal influences and considerations. This view has some force about it; but it would be difficult to increase the representation in the State convention without making the body unwieldy. To allow one delegate for every senator and two for every representative would make a body of two hundred and eighty-three members, enough to get into all sorts of trouble. As a great many patriots desire to serve their country, an enlarged convention might prove a safety valve for their aspirations. As delegates pay their own expenses the public treasury would not suffer depletion from an increased attendance.

THE Leaton method of apportionment which seeks to make Congressional districts as large as possible, instead of giving extra representation to larger fractions, has received a very black eye in the House. It apportions out the extra members to the most populous States and leaves the smallest ones, Rhode Island and Florida, with one representative each, and a fraction of over a hundred thousand unrepresented. The smaller States have rebelled at this, and a general demand arises for the old method. Mr. Converse, of Ohio, has introduced a unique bill, providing for a gradual increase of membership during the next decade. As there will be five Congressional elections in this time, his bill provides that if the remainder in any State equals one-fifth the ratio, it shall have an additional Congressman in 1885; if two-fifths, the additional representation will begin in 1886, and so on. This, he says, is practically the law of Ohio as regards its present mayor or his council.

CONGRESSMAN Tillman is reported to have made a great success in his recent, and first, speech in Congress, over the apportionment bill. For over an hour he held the House, and in sound argument, ready response and witty repartee, proved himself master of the subject and the occasion. He argued for a House of six hundred members, and cited numerous instances to show that small bodies are easily overruled or easily corrupted. In his opinion, this country had produced three great statesmen who towered above all others, and these were John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton. What Adams taught New England was how to save her liberties by numerous legislative bodies. The little townships were a protection against each other and protective of all classes. John Adams had also taught New England that public officers should be distrusted; that they might not be corrupt, but were corruptible. Alexander Hamilton was for the one man power, and his malign influence pervaded the Constitution to this day, overcoming the benign influence of Adams, who was absent in England at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. Jefferson had impressed himself upon the smaller States and the States of the South. His influence is felt at the State capitals to-day, while Hamilton's spirit walks abroad in the Federal Congress. John Adams' venerable shades kept watch and ward over the township system—the last ramparts of freedom—and this immortal trio he was the greatest. This tribute to Adams evoked the most enthusiastic applause from the New England members.

Mr. Tillman is a man of large brain and great energy, and has made a capital representative, while his debut as a speaker, the other day, shows that in Congress as well as on the stump he is fully capable of making his points and answering all comers.

Bishop Wightman. The Methodist Church and the religious world at large have lost an able champion and noble example in the death of Bishop Wightman, who tranquilly breathed his last in his native city of Charleston on Wednesday morning. In that city he was born seventy-four years ago, and at the age of twenty, while still a student in the College of Charleston, he received his license to enter upon the glorious work of saving souls and leading sinners to repentance. After distinguishing services of many years in Randolph-Macon College as professor, as presiding elder of Cokesbury district, and as editor of the *Southern Christian Advocate*, he was called upon to organize Wofford College in 1854. Such was his success that he again undertook the task of establishing the *Southern University* at Greensboro, Alabama, and brought that institution to a most flourishing condition. In 1866 he was selected as a Bishop of the Church, and in that capacity for fifteen years was a tower of strength, honored, revered and beloved by all.

As a scholar, as a speaker and as a writer Bishop Wightman was alike conspicuous. The literature of the church has been greatly embellished by his tongue and his pen.

Born in years and rich in grace and

dignity, he has been gathered to the fathers, but his name will ever be held in grateful remembrance, and the light of his noble example will continue to cheer and comfort future generations in their toilsome journey through life.

The Next Congress. The apportionment which passed the House fixes the membership in Congress at 325, and the same bill has been favorably reported to the Senate. The passage of the bill was secured by a nearly solid Republican vote, aided by the delegations from Texas and South Carolina, as it is particularly favorable to these two States.

The apportionment is as follows: Alabama, 8; Arkansas, 5; California, 6; Colorado, 1; Connecticut, 4; Delaware, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 10; Illinois, 20; Indiana, 13; Iowa, 11; Kansas, 7; Kentucky, 11; Louisiana, 6; Maine, 4; Maryland, 6; Massachusetts, 12; Michigan, 11; Minnesota, 5; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 14; Nebraska, 6; Nevada, 2; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 7; New York, 34; North Carolina, 9; Ohio, 21; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 28; Rhode Island, 2; South Carolina, 7; Tennessee, 10; Texas, 11; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 10; West Virginia, 4; Wisconsin, 9.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont each one member each, while Massachusetts gains one—a loss of two for New England. New York and Pennsylvania each gain one. The Southern States gain as follows: West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Kentucky, Arkansas, Missouri, one each; South Carolina, two, and Texas five—in all fifteen. Of the Western States, Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin gain one each; California, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota and Nebraska, two each, and Kansas, four—total seventeen. Texas makes the largest gain, with Kansas next.

Unless the South remains solidly Democratic the Republicans will have an advantage under the new apportionment, for the other gains go to the Republican States of the West. In the near future, were it not for the tariff issue, we might expect to see New England and the South in alliance against Western encroachment.

The Political Prosecutions. A staff correspondent of the *News and Courier* has interviewed District Attorney Melton in regard to the political prosecutions. Judge Melton said:

"I have just read the article in the *New York Times* and know nothing of it. I have no opinion to express upon the proposition of law suggested by that correspondent and do not know that I shall have, unless the occasion arises deservingly upon me as a defendant in one of the prosecutions made in this State to enforce the election laws have been attended by great expense to the Government and great vexation to the people. Whatever may be hereafter done it will be my duty to avoid these objections as far as possible.

"With this view I propose to inquire and ascertain what cases have been brought in each of the counties which are of sufficient dignity and importance to warrant judicial investigation, and to that end my assistants will visit the several counties and in an entire impartial and judicial manner inquire into the real merits of these prosecutions, and determine which of them if any should receive the strict attention. They will be instructed to do this impartially and with reference solely to the due and orderly vindication of the law. It is not the purpose of the Government to vex the people or to do more than is indispensable to enforce the laws of the United States in this connection, and to the promotion of justice and the public good.

"In ample time I shall notify parties and attorneys what cases, if any, are to be called for trial, and so far as the Government witnesses are concerned, shall expect them to remain at home unless they receive from me special notice to attend the Court, and I request that they should receive strict attention to that notice they will not be paid."

District Attorney Melton speaks as a dignified officer of the law and not as a public prosecutor, such as some of his predecessors have been. That former prosecutions have been expensive and vexatious, has arisen from the joint desire of the Federal officials to harry the people and to secure enormous amounts in fees and costs. United States Commissioners have bound over parties to appear at court, at the same time notifying them that the trial would be a mere farce. The prosecuting attorneys have secured themselves time and again, as the Commission fully know. Yet, for the sake of the costs involved, hundreds of peaceful, law-abiding citizens have been put under bonds to appear in Charleston in the busy season of the year, at expense to the government and themselves.

Judge Melton says he will not subject any one to needless vexation, and as will be seen, distinctly notifies swift witnesses that they need expect no fat jobs at his hands. All that the accused desire is a fair trial on the merits, such as is guaranteed to every citizen. As to the Fairfield cases, we believe that an impartial investigation will result in discontinuing them all.

OUR COUNTY AFFAIRS. Presentation of the Grand Jury—A Very Stately Showing. The following is the presentation of the grand jury for the February term of the Court of General Sessions for Fairfield county:

To his Honor J. S. Coltran, Presiding Judge: The grand jury would make the following presentation:

That they have examined the public buildings of the county, and find them nicely and cleanly kept, and in general good condition. The county jail is clean and comfortable, and the prisoners are well fed and receive all necessary attention. The offices of the public officers of the county are all in a comfortable and comfortable quarters, and no complaint was heard from any of them. A request was made for another male to be used in working the farm at the poor house, but we are inclined to recommend the desired purchase, for the reason that the male now in use is sufficient for all necessary labor on said farm. In regard to the repairs upon the poor house, we would recommend that the pillars and steps be repaired, and that the poor house be enclosed by the erection of a neat and substantial fence, and that the said male be put to work on the farm to the fact that in certain portions of the county the public roads are not properly worked, or do not receive the attention they deserve. As a general

rule the public roads are in as good condition, at present, as is to be expected of the weathering permit; but there is a tendency all over the county to have as little work done upon the roads as possible, and the heavy loads of manure and other material in this respect will prove greatly injurious to our public roads. We would earnestly recommend to the public and to all law-abiding citizens, the necessity for such work, and the enforcement of the law respecting the public roads, and ask their hearty cooperation in having them worked at the proper time and in the proper manner. We would recommend that some repairs be made on the yard of the county jail.

We have received a petition from the county commissioners asking that they be allowed to set the county fence in the lower part of the county, and setting forth the fact that certain parties have objected to purchasers going upon their lands to remove said fence. We would recommend that the petition be granted, and would also recommend that the county fence be kept in good condition, and in any way unlawfully removing any part of said fence, be summarily brought to justice.

In conclusion, we would congratulate the people of the county upon the improved condition of its financial affairs, and upon the fact that the credit of the county after the payment of all just demands against it. We would also most heartily welcome your Honor to our County, and beg to express our warmest wishes for the valuable assistance and great courtesy shown to us in the discharge of our duties. Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL CARTWRIGHT, Foreman.

THE MISSION OF DR. MAYO. Lecturing on Public School Education—Strong Endorsements from President Arthur, Carl Schurz, Senator Butler and Other Prominent Men. (Correspondence of the News and Courier.) COLUMBIA, February 13.—The Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Boston, Mass., associate editor of the *National Journal of Education* and for many years closely identified with the work of popular education in the Northern New England States, is now in this city, and is preparing for a campaign among the public schools of South Carolina under the direction of Col. H. S. Thompson, State superintendent of education. Dr. Mayo lectured in Chester on last Thursday evening and in Winnsboro on Friday to large and deeply interested audiences and is now on his way to Columbia with a view to high credentials that will at once secure for him the hearty cooperation of all who are interested in the education of the people of this State.

In a letter which is signed by ex-President Hayes, Carl Schurz, Charles D. Evans, George F. Hoar and thirty-five other prominent men, Dr. Mayo is pressed great pleasure at Mr. Mayo's intention of devoting his eminent talents "to the general work of public school education through the press, through the personal visitation of schools, and through the friendly consultation with local school authorities. In his letter to the people of South Carolina, Dr. Mayo undertakes a work in behalf of education in the South which has my most hearty commendation. It would afford me great pleasure to know that every boy and girl in the land has the opportunity of good free public school education."

Good John Eaton, the United States Commissioner of Education, has withdrawn from church care and devote himself to the much needed revival of interest in education. His friends, realizing the necessity of such efforts, and impressed with his fitness and success, have furnished him with the means to successfully prosecute his labors.

In a letter to Col. Thompson Senator Butler comments Dr. Mayo in the best terms, and closes his letter by saying: "Have the kindness to give him the benefit of your own efforts, and success, have furnished him with the means to successfully prosecute his labors."

Dr. Mayo proposes to visit all the important cities and towns in the State and will make a tour of the up-country schools and colleges as soon as the arrangements can be made. He will be accompanied by the superintendent of education, and as his lectures are free it is reasonable to expect that he will everywhere be greeted by large audiences. He will deliver lectures on three days that will deliver lectures to the pupils in the Normal department of the College of Education on one general subject of teaching. He has a fine series of single lectures on this subject which he will deliver at Columbia. "How to govern a school," "How to teach," "Reading for teachers," and "Brain and hand in school and life." Although Dr. Mayo has thirty-five lectures on subjects connected with education, which he has used with great effect before school conventions, institutes, normal schools and in lecture courses, Dr. Mayo will return to Columbia on Monday, and will deliver an address before the students of the Agricultural College.

GENERAL Gossip. An extensive cotton factory is to be erected at Tallagee, Ala.

—Jen's family, who live on the farm of a mother, a daughter, aged seventeen, and a son, aged fourteen, have been massacred by peasants in the district of Annotoff, Russia.

—It is said that Princess Louise will be present in the operations of the Women's Immigration Society, and will see the first batch of maidens off at Liverpool.

—England and France have sent a collective note to the port of Alexandria, explaining their attitude on the Egyptian question.

—Frederick Smith, aged eighteen, shot himself twice in the throat at New York, on Friday, because his employer, Alpha Huntington, caught him stealing \$1.05.

—Eleven arrests have been made under the coercion act at Swineford, county Mayo, in connection with the recent brutal outrage on three men, who are said seriously ill.

—A. B. Billings, a well-known actor, died in New York on Friday last, on Friday, because his employer, Alpha Huntington, caught him stealing \$1.05.

—Chas. Derr, receiver and dispatcher of mails at the Philadelphia post-office, has been arrested, charged with embezzling letters from the Government.

—Mrs. Julia S. Shubrick, widow of Commander Irvine Shubrick, United States navy, died recently at the residence of Mrs. Admiral Du Pont, Wilmington, Del.

—In looking over the Confederate archives, which are now at the War Department undergoing rearrangement, it was discovered that Gen. George W. Lee, Twenty-first South Carolina Regiment, there was a captain, one lieutenant, two sergeants, two corporals and twenty-two privates. They were from Lexington county, and twenty-five of them were fiddlers.

—Professional burglars, said to be from Charleston, contrived the means to break into the safe of Reynolds, Jr., & Co., of Greenwood, one night last week, blew it open and procured about three or four hundred dollars. It was done in the late hour in the night, and the house was not disturbed and they were made early in the morning, counting the money they were taken and lodged in jail. They also helped themselves to the safe of the same firm, and were made early in the morning, counting the money they were taken and lodged in jail. They also helped themselves to the safe of the same firm, and were made early in the morning, counting the money they were taken and lodged in jail.

—The Southern Baptist Convention will be held in Greenville next May, when about six hundred ministers will be in attendance. The *News* says: Accommodations for this large num-

ber of visitors will have to be furnished, and many of our citizens are already beginning to calculate their ability in this direction. Little difficulty is anticipated in making every one of them perfectly comfortable and all denominations will unite in welcoming them.

A meeting of the Democratic County Executive Committee of York was held on the 6th inst. The only business transacted by the committee was to receive the resignation of Chairman I. H. Wilkerson and to select a successor. The election resulted in the choice of Capt. W. B. Smith chairman *pro tem*. A resolution was then adopted providing that a County Democratic Convention be held at Yorkville on the first Monday in August next to elect a County Chairman, and to transact other business.

A singular phenomenon is reported to have occurred in the vicinity of plantation of T. J. Bell, Esq., about six miles northwest of Yorkville, it being the moving of a large stone, which, of its own volition, suddenly slid a distance of three feet deep and ten feet wide from its original position to where it lodged. The occurrence is attributed to the action of the rain and its effect upon the substratum of the ground in that locality, which is of an unusual quality.

Referring to the next Congressional caucus in this District, the *Lancaster Review* says: "Colonel W. B. Wilson, of York, is spoken of as a candidate for a seat in the National House of Representatives, from the Fourth District, at the next election. Col. Wilson is an able lawyer and would make a good Congressman. This side of Broad River holds the largest part of the vote in the Fourth District, and it is high time that it has a representation in Congress, the other side having chosen the Congressman for the last six years."

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PROPT BROS.

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On the 6th instant Master Banks Gordon, of Rock Hill, accidentally fell from a pair of stilts upon the platform at the depot, the fall resulting in the breaking of his right arm in two places.

A young colored woman named Eliza, and a young living in Columbia, committed suicide on Wednesday by taking laudanum. She died several hours after the fatal draught. Her name is said to have been unrequited love.

Steps are being taken for the rebuilding of St. Mark's (Episcopal) Church in Chester, which was destroyed by fire last spring. It is expected that the new edifice will be ready for dedication when the Bishop makes his visitation in the fall.

An attempt to escape was made by several of the prisoners in Georgetown jail on Friday, by pulling up the flooring near the fire-place of the room where they were confined. One of the prisoners, named James, was killed and another was severely injured in the escape. The escape was frustrated by the watchmen.

The Chester *Journal* learns that the whiskey question is to be made an issue in this year's campaign in York county. Some of the anti-prohibitionists say that a new delegation must go to the Legislature from Chester this fall. It is said there will not be a lack of candidates who will be willing to espouse the anti-prohibition cause.

Gen. J. B. Erwin, of Lancaster, is in receipt of letters from persons in Germany (representing recently in Germany) who wish to emigrate to America. They are connections of the families of General Erwin; and those are perfectly trustworthy and happy. They desire to leave their employer general satisfaction.

In looking over the Confederate archives, which are now at the War Department undergoing rearrangement, it was discovered that Gen. George W. Lee, Twenty-first South Carolina Regiment, there was a captain, one lieutenant, two sergeants, two corporals and twenty-two privates. They were from Lexington county, and twenty-five of them were fiddlers.

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The Southern Baptist Convention will be held in Greenville next May, when about six hundred ministers will be in attendance. The *News* says: Accommodations for this large num-

ber of visitors will have to be furnished, and many of our citizens are already beginning to calculate their ability in this direction. Little difficulty is anticipated in making every one of them perfectly comfortable and all denominations will unite in welcoming them.

A meeting of the Democratic County Executive Committee of York was held on the 6th inst. The only business transacted by the committee was to receive the resignation of Chairman I. H. Wilkerson and to select a successor. The election resulted in the choice of Capt. W. B. Smith chairman *pro tem*. A resolution was then adopted providing that a County Democratic Convention be held at Yorkville on the first Monday in August next to elect a County Chairman, and to transact other business.

A singular phenomenon is reported to have occurred in the vicinity of plantation of T. J. Bell, Esq., about six miles northwest of Yorkville, it being the moving of a large stone, which, of its own volition, suddenly slid a distance of three feet deep and ten feet wide from its original position to where it lodged. The occurrence is attributed to the action of the rain and its effect upon the substratum of the ground in that locality, which is of an unusual quality.

Referring to the next Congressional caucus in this District, the *Lancaster Review* says: "Colonel W. B. Wilson, of York, is spoken of as a candidate for a seat in the National House of Representatives, from the Fourth District, at the next election. Col. Wilson is an able lawyer and would make a good Congressman. This side of Broad River holds the largest part of the vote in the Fourth District, and it is high time that it has a representation in Congress, the other side having chosen the Congressman for the last six years."

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